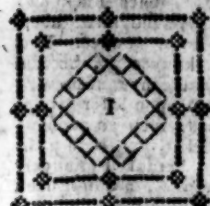


MARYLAND GAZETTE.

T H U R S D A Y, FEBRUARY 25, 1773.

TO THE INHABITANTS OF MARYLAND.



AM one of those invisible spirits created by the great, all-ruling GENIUS of the universe, to preside more immediately over the politics and government of civilized societies. We inhabit the element of thinner air, called ether by philosophers, midway between the moon and this earthly orb; but our abode is not confined to that expanse alone; we can tread the ooze of the salt deep, run upon the sharp wind of the north, do business in the veins of the earth, dive into the fire, and ride on the curled clouds; penetrate the compact and solid walls of palaces and temples; be invisible in the midst of whispering politicians, fearing the very winds should bear their plots, and counsels.—We cannot pry into the deep recesses of the human mind, but we can guess, almost with certainty, at its secret thoughts, affections, and designs, by a lively and quick perception of the outward emotions of the countenance. Future events we cannot foretell with absolute certainty; these are only known to the great GENIUS; our existence however being coeval with the world, and our memory of past events retentive, complete and perfect, our knowledge of the causes, which have produced the various vicissitudes in the different governments of the earth, enables us to judge of what is to happen, with a certainty approaching to infallibility. We haunt the guilty politician in his dreams, and supply the place of a waking ulcerated conscience: we fill his imagination with terrors and with scenes of death; we lead him up in fancy to the giddy height of some frightful precipice, and then hurl him headlong down the vast depth. Such are our employments; ever attentive to and watching over the conduct of rulers, legislators, and politicians intrusted with the administration of government.—Toward the latter end of the month of November, in the year of the Christian era 1770, I was commanded to take my stand near the staid-house in your metropolis, where I diligently observed all that was passing in, or near that edifice; then it was that I overheard the conversation, which I now communicate to you mortals whom it most concerns; depend upon its authenticity, we spirits never lie. The pernicious designs of some of your citizens are now disclosed; profit by the discovery, flight not this friendly admonition.

ARIEL.

A Dialogue between an OFFICER, and a LAWYER, and LAYMAN, Members of Assembly.

OFFICER. Good Heavens, Sir, how fatal an insatiation has overtaken you Gentlemen of the Bar! what in the name of God could induce you to act so strange, so unaccountable a part! were you apprehensive, that the UPPER HOUSE, composed chiefly of Officers, would concur with the patriotic party in passing a Law injurious to your profession? Considering the close connexion of our mutual interests, you could not seriously apprehend any such design; and I am confident the Patriots without our uniting with them against you, or your joining with them against us, never could have brought matters to this pass. It is true, in consequence of your unexpected, and unprovoked desertion, out of mere spite, and in an angry mood, we sent a Bill down to your House, which, had it passed, would have effectually ruined your brethren, and have answered in the end all our purposes.

LAWYER. YOUR INTENTION was easily seen through; and therefore your Bill was unanimously rejected. The LAWYERS were not apprehensive of a confederacy between the Lay-Members of their House, and the Officers in your's. We knew you would take no step to hurt us provided we would let you quietly enjoy your old salaries; we were also sensible, that an union betwixt us would long elude, if not entirely baffle all the efforts of patriotism, to relieve this country from oppression. I will briefly explain to you the motive of my conduct. I reflected that if the Inspection Law should be continued for any length of time on its late footing; that the GOOD PEOPLE of MARYLAND, in the course of some years, would be eat up by OFFICERS, CLERGYMEN, and LAWYERS; that, oppression would occasion one of these two evils, either a total despondency and extinction of liberty, or anarchy and subversion of government; that, the people made desperate by necessity would endeavour to overthrow a system of policy oppressive and unequal, or might be provoked to get rid of their oppressors, by methods the most violent

* Ariel seems here to allude to the dreams of a certain politician called by the first Citizen The wicked Minister. I have heard that he has heretofore been sorely troubled with uneasy dreams; that he has frequently dreamt of falling from the top of the monument of London, and of fighting battles with his enemies; and that once waking in the transport of his fury, he broke a glass tumbler instead of killing his antagonist.

and unjustifiable. Grievances ought never to be suffered to run on, and get to such a height, as to occasion dangerous commotions. Whatever sentiments you may entertain of my conduct, I can assure you, it has been regulated by principle; and I believe, I may safely say as much for my brethren.

OFFICER. How awkward is this declaration in the mouth of a LAWYER! As well might a Politician talk of honesty and sincerity, as a LAWYER of principle; I do not credit a syllable of what you have said.

LAWYER. A Courtier, and so little politician! Whatever other good qualities he might want, I always imagined politicians, at least, essential to his character; but I perceive Court-breeding has not yet refined and polished your manners; you still retain certain marks of rusticity, which cannot be rubbed off on a sudden. However, since you will have it, that a LAWYER cannot act upon principle, suppose we acted from caution and policy.

OFFICER. How! caution and policy! Do you call a measure, which has so considerably reduced your incomes, cautious and political? If this be policy it is to me most incomprehensible I pray explain yourself.

LAWYER. I think it more advisable to have a moderate income on a secure, than a large one, on a precarious footing. As I said before, things would not long have gone on in the old way, without producing one of the effects just now mentioned.

OFFICER. Visionary fears! You are too timorous; I am satisfied, the present set of OFFICERS, LAWYERS and CLERGYMEN would have continued to receive without diminution their late fees, and dues; perhaps the discontented might have grumbled a little; I know the people can bear a great deal; they are not so easily roused by oppression, or misled by popular leaders, as we sometimes suggest in our messages to your House; and whatever might be their inclination, I am sure a good understanding and fellow feeling among OFFICERS, LAWYERS, and CLERGYMEN, would effectually curb the populace, and keep it in subjection. Those three orders of men acting in conjunction have been an overmatch for all the world besides.

LAWYER. I am not quite so sanguine, as you seem to be; but admitting your confidence to be justly grounded, have you no compassion for your country? Do you not wish well to it? Are you not interested in its prosperity? Have you not as deep a stake as any man in its safety? Consider, Sir, to what a wretched state it would soon be reduced, if no prudent men, but Officers, Lawyers and Churchmen were to be found in it in time too great a share of the wealth of the province would center in them. LAWYERS I own, have sometimes united with the other two orders to oppress their fellow subjects, and to establish tyranny, guided by a policy equally criminal, and weak. Our profession can never flourish but in a free government; at least it can in no other obtain a real consequence, and weight. INDIVIDUALS of it may amass wealth; but of what signification is wealth, where the possession of it is insecure, where it may draw on the possessor the persecution of a rapacious and all-powerful Minister! You see our conduct has been directed by policy as well as principle.

OFFICER. If a reduction of our incomes was thought necessary, why were you not satisfied with that very considerable one, which we consented to, by offering to take our fees in money at the rate of twelve shillings and six pence currency for every hundred pounds of tobacco? Surely by dispassionate people, that concession will be deemed great enough, and perhaps greater, than what was at first expected by the majority of your House.

LAWYER. If the difference between the selling price of tobacco for some years past and twelve shillings and six pence currency per hundred pounds be solely considered, the reduction is certainly considerable; but the principle which originally established, and reasonably enough, the different modes of payment by planters, and farmers, can no longer be supported. At the passing of the late Inspection Law in 1747, twelve shillings and six pence currency was thought the just equivalent of 100 lb. of tobacco: some years after that period, tobacco greatly increased in value; nor was that increase in the price (as has been falsely and designedly suggested) owing solely to the Inspection Law, and to the encouragement given by it to farmers, induced by which numbers left off making tobacco, but to other causes, the scarcity of the crops, and to the practice, not long since introduced, of purchasing tobacco in the country. It is absurd, it is unjust, that a planter should pay forty shillings for the same service, which costs the farmer only twenty: such absurdity, such injustice can find no advocates even in your House; even the alternative of paying tobacco, or money, at the option of the planter, which you now urge as a proof of your disinterestedness, reasonable as it was, was extorted from you: you did not make the offer, till the LAWYERS had publicly advertised to take 12½ currency per 100 lb. in lieu of their tobacco fees: till then you had some hopes that a reconciliation between Officers and Lawyers might take place, and that they would still, perhaps, unite in defence of their joint in-

terests, as they had done on former occasions. You have yielded to necessity, and yet you cannot claim the slender merit of having yielded with a good grace. In reducing your fees, we are not, I apprehend, to consider what they have been, but what they ought to be. In many instances, the fees, as regulated by the old table, are too great; on an inspection of that table it will appear, that many articles are become common place charges, where no service is done; it will also appear, that where from the want of precision, or from the doubtfulness of expression, a colourable pretext has been afforded for a new charge, combined interest and ingenuity have seized on the opportunity of making the charge and succeeding. Officers have adopted it. That any and considerable abuses have crept into practice by unwarrantable methods of charging under the old table of fees, none but an interested and prejudiced person can deny; to correct those abuses we formed a new table of fees.

OFFICER. If a correction of abuses was principally intended, why did you not accept the offer made by the JUDGES of the Land Office, the SECRETARY and COMMISSARY GENERAL, to receive a stated salary of £ 600 sterling per annum in lieu of all fees, perquisites, and emoluments of office? Had you closed with that proposal, you might then have made what reform you would have deemed proper, and have corrected all abuses.

LAWYER. We did not accept that offer because it was thought insolent, and extravagant; insolent in making yourselves judges of your own merit, and services; extravagant, in over rating them: we had other reasons for rejecting it; if fixed salaries were to be allowed to those Officers, and in consideration thereof, the fees heretofore paid to them, were to be paid to the publick, we apprehended that such a novelty in our constitution might occasion a remissness, and inattention in those Gentlemen to their duty, and might introduce many inconveniences, which an entire new system is ever liable to, and which could not be foreseen, or guarded against till felt; and perhaps not even then be effectually prevented for the future. The sum demanded appeared also unreasonable in another view. There are very few Gentlemen, who neat as much from their lands, after employing great care, industry, and labour, to improve them; the risk, duty, and trouble in executing those offices are by no means proportionable to so large an annual salary as £ 600 sterling; deputies do the drudgery of the business for inconsiderable wages compared to that sum, and the principals have full leisure and time to attend to their private concerns.

OFFICER. Well then, what salary do you imagine would be thought reasonable? What would you for instance allow the GREAT OFFICERS of Government, the SECRETARY, COMMISSARY GENERAL, and JUDGES of the Land Office.

LAWYER. Do not think, Sir, to impose on me by high sounding words; you may, if you please, call the REGISTERS of the Land Office, JUDGES; the Clerk of the Provincial Court and Register in Chancery you may grace with the appellation of SECRETARY; the COMMISSARY GENERAL, provided he does his duty, deserves a good salary, but his services hitherto have certainly been over-rated, and over-paid: that station, I own, requires a man of integrity, an application to business, and well versed in the Common, Statute, and Provincial Laws; a LAWYER ONLY, I think, ought to be COMMISSARY.

OFFICER. ONCE I thought so too; but I am now of opinion that one nearly related to a Lawyer may do as well; nothing so common as to change our opinions, on a change of circumstances. A PERSON of GOOD SENSE AND CHARACTER AND WELL ACQUAINTED WITH OUR ACTS OF ASSEMBLY, IS AS WELL QUALIFIED FOR THE COMMISSARY'S OFFICE AS ANY LAWYER WHATEVER; but answer my question, how much would you be willing to allow Us? No equivocation, Sir. What in your estimation would be genteel and worth a Gentleman's acceptance? Come, none of your subtleties; be explicit.

LAWYER. As the tranquillity and welfare of the province depend very much upon the regulation of our staple of tobacco and the fees of Officers, to obtain a due regulation of both, I should be disposed to allow the REGISTERS of the Land Office a neat annual income of £ 400 sterling; between them; to the Secretary, alias Clerk of the Provincial Court and Register in Chancery £ 300 sterling; to the Commissary General £ 500 sterling; that is, if the fees received by those Officers should amount to the three respective sums clear of all charges, the allowance would, in my estimation, be liberal and genteel.

OFFICER. What a pitiful speaking fellow! why such trifling salaries would not buy salt to their porridge; they must reside in the capital, where living is expensive; men in their stations ought to keep a plentiful table, and entertain the best company and a good deal of it.

LAWYER. I do not see the necessity of their residing in the capital; nor is it expected from them merely as Officers, that they should entertain either the best, or

much company, unless their private fortunes exclusive of their salaries, enable them to support that expence. Perhaps the *Commissionary* might find it inconvenient were he not to live at, or near the seat of Government; to him, I hope, it will be thought I have allowed a genteel salary, more than adequate to his services and to the importance of his trust. The three great offices, of which we have been speaking, have generally been conferred on men of easy fortunes; the addition thereto of the sums just mentioned ought not therefore to be deemed unworthy of a Gentleman's acceptance, especially as the duty imposed in consequence thereof, is neither very troublesome, or attended with much risk. Pray, Sir, may I be permitted to ask, how much the *deputy Clerk* of the Provincial Court, and the *deputy Register* in Chancery are allowed by their PRINCIPAL?

Officer. How impertinent is it to ask what you already know! if they are satisfied, who has reason to complain?

Lawyer. Be not angry, good Sir; I do not mean to offend. The *deputy Clerk*, I understand, take all the trouble off the *Secretary's* hands, save the trouble of settling his accounts with them, and with the Sheriffs; from that circumstance, I should be inclined to think, did I not know to the contrary, that they received a third at least of his perquisites.

Officer. Do you not know that in the great offices and departments of Government in our mother country, the drudgery of business is done by deputies and under clerks, for trifling stipends; yet great salaries are usually annexed to these offices, to induce men of the first dignity and abilities to accept them.

Lawyer. In a great and independent nation, that perhaps may be good policy; it has however been questioned; it has been said, that the great income settled on these offices have given Administration too great an influence; but this disquisition is foreign to the present question. You do not mean, I hope, to place the executive offices of civil government in a subordinate and dependent province on a footing with the first offices of state in the mother country?

Officer. Will you not permit me to compare small things to great?

Lawyer. I have no objection, provided you likewise compare the influence of the mother country, with the poverty of this; the importance and dignity of its great offices with the unimportance and littleness of ours, and will then preserve a just proportion between the respective salaries in each.

Officer. If your principal offices were not lucrative, they would not be held by men of the first families and fortunes; such no doubt give a lustre and add dignity to our government.

Lawyer. Have they always been held by men of the first families and fortunes? Some of our great Officers indeed have in a few years, from their getting into office, acquired estates equal to the largest in the province, and from that rapid acquisition of wealth, I am lead to think the offices much too lucrative. I cannot see for my part, what lustre it reflects on Government, to have men of the first families and fortunes Judges of the Land Office, Secretary and Commissary General: the true dignity of Government consists in a steady and upright Administration, not in the opulence of its executive Officers: the Roman commonwealth never acted with more dignity, than when her consuls and dictators were taken from the plough; but men closely attached to their interest, and intent upon heaping up wealth, are too apt to place all honesty, honour, and virtue in the possession of it.—I see a Gentleman coming up to us, with whom you may pursue this conversation; he is very capable of defending the conduct of the Lower House, and has borne a considerable part in it. I have urgent business on my hands, I beg therefore you will excuse my taking leave of you. (Exit Lawyer).

Officer. Curse on the rascal, I wish the Devil had him; but here comes one, with whom, perhaps, I may succeed better; a hint given out of doors, has sometimes contributed surprisingly, to bring about a good understanding between the two Houses: for political intrigue, finesse, and under-hand management, there is not, I believe, my equal in the Province. (Aside.)

I am glad to see you, Sir; I have long sought an opportunity of speaking to you in private on the business of this Session, now drawing to a close; if a proper temper be preserved, matters may yet be brought to a happy issue.

Member. Pray tell me how: I see no probability of that desirable event.

Officer. I know you have considerable influence in your House; try to gain a majority to pass a Bill against the LAWYERS; you should soon receive another, I promise you, from our House, was there a likelihood of its going down with yours. If you would but give up to public justice those extortioners, and plunderers of the people, we would grant you at the next Session of Assembly all you desire, and as an earnest thereof, we will now consent to take 12½ currency per 100lb. on the old table of fees.

Member. I am not to be duped thus; I see your drift, you want to set the Lawyers and Lay Members at variance, and you hope to profit by our division, as you have already done from our want of unanimity.

I have heard of late heavy and bitter complaints against the Lawyers; but as I suspect from what cause they proceed, I doubt of their being justly grounded; that the instances of rapacity are multiplied, and much exaggerated, I make no doubt; it is easy to frame general accusations, and difficult to refute them; we should therefore be cautious, how we credit stories circulated at a particular time, to answer a particular purpose. Should some LAWYERS be rapacious, their rapaciousness will in the end hurt themselves; suitors will apply to others more moderate and conscientious; the number of practising LAWYERS is the best security against avarice and extortion in individuals of the profession: unless you will suppose a general combination among them to extort from, and to plunder their clients, a supposition too improbable to meet with the least credit. It would be exceedingly difficult, perhaps

impossible to ascertain precisely in all cases and to limit Lawyers fees so as to prevent their receiving private fees, without allowing much more on the common run of business, than ought to be allowed. A LAWYER's practice depends on his abilities, application and industry; some causes require neither much labour, or capacity; others again much of both; the reward should be proportioned to both. Our great offices (the COMMISSARY's excepted) require no great share either of labour, thought, or capacity; if suffered to continue on the footing of their late establishment, they will in the end be productive of the same effect in this province, which offices combined with other causes have already produced in England, a corrupt dependency of the Lower House on Government. The day may not be distant, when not one of our great offices will be held by a native, unless in the capacity of substitute or deputy to some ministerial tool at home. Is not this, Sir, already the case in some degree? I have understood that most of our great Officers pay a saddle to the Proprietary's Secretary in London, who ought to be paid by the Proprietary, and not with money taken out of the pockets of his Officers in this government.

Officer. I perceive you are exceedingly obstinate, and deaf to reason. I have one more proposal to make, which though it should not meet with your approbation, will at least convince you, that I am not that deadly enemy to my country, I am suspected to be.

Member. I am all attention, Sir, impatient to hear your proposal; I wonder what it can be!

Officer. Suppose you was to move in your House to bring in a Bill to prevent the sale of places, and simoniacal contracts, would not such a Law be highly salutary and popular?

Member. Bless me, Sir! the motion was made three days ago, and a Bill has been accordingly brought in and passed; but though just, salutary, and popular, I fear it will miscarry in your House.

Officer. Why so? it strikes only, I suppose, at the sale of places and simony; I hope it does not go farther than that, does it?

Member. I believe it may reach the tenths paid by the County Clerks out of their gross tithes to Mr. Secretary. You cannot support the payment of those tenths to the Secretary, can you?

Officer. Undoubtedly, as the long established perquisite of his office.

Member. You must then admit that long usage will justify the receipts of monies, when the reasons, for which the payment of them was originally stipulated, no longer subsist.

Officer. This is a shrewd question; I will consider of it at my leisure, and give you an answer at some other time.—I am persuaded the country will have reason to repent your not accepting the terms, on which we have offered to pass the Inspection Law.

Member. I hope not, as they are unreasonable, I flatter myself, they never will be submitted to. If the people will but have patience and resolution, you must yield at last to just conditions; four or five men, surely, will never be able to carry their point against the united strength of a whole province: Have you any such expectation?

Officer. I have; and it is not so slightly grounded as you may imagine. We intend to put the PARSONS in the front of the battle; they shall fight for our cause, and thus become the immediate objects of contest and popular discontent. The people will be tired out with the length of the controversy; they will lose sight of us, and the whole force of their resentment will be diverted from the Officers on the PARSONS; to humble whom nine tenths of the inhabitants will be glad to come into our terms; to keep up our fees to the old standard, we may perhaps sacrifice some part of the Clergy's rights.

Member. This declaration of your intentions, is not very political. Do you think the PARSONS will be such dopes, as to be caught in your snares, when forewarned and cautioned against them?

Officer. I am of that opinion; a drowning man will catch at a straw; the PARSONS will readily attach themselves to those, who in appearance only espouse their interests. Men under the influence of strong passions are not very clear sighted; perhaps the PARSONS will not see thro' our artifice; should they even be told of it by their opponents, they will suspect the information proceeds from an interested policy to divide them from their friends, or dictated by the malevolence of our enemies ever willing to impute our conduct to the worst of motives.—Admitting even they should be made thoroughly sensible of our design, yet still they will probably persevere in the same measures, egged on by the desire of procrastinating the evil, and supported by the hope, that in the interim some favourable accident may divert the current of opposition, and put off the intended reduction of their stipends to a distant period. Should it then take place, it will not affect the present incumbents; clergymen are not over solicitous for, or careful of the interests of their successors, provided their own be suffered to remain unimpaired. Remember what I say, and mark the event; it will confirm my prophecy. It is now drawing near dinner time—I must leave you and break off the conversation, we may renew it on some future occasion.

TO THE PRINTERS.

IT having been given out, for the sake of making an unfair impression, that a certain gentleman of distinguished abilities, now retired from the bar, has declared the opinion of the lawyers, published by Mr. Paca, not to be sound law, I call upon that gentleman to give publicly his reasons for that assertion, or to retract it; and I can assure him Mr. Paca will be ready to answer him. That gentleman, from the success he has met with, may have acquired an attachment to his own opinions, which, perhaps, are sometimes as positively maintained as they were hastily adopted: should he, then, decline a full and public discussion of the question, it is to be hoped, that no

private insinuation or declaration of his, will have the least weight with the discerning people of this province; but that the published opinion will continue to be deemed, as it really is, unanswerable, till it shall be publicly answered.

AMICUS PATRIÆ.

TO THE REV. MR. JONATHAN BOUCHER.

REVEREND SIR,

I HAVE often said were I upon oath to give judgment upon the forty per poll act I should pronounce against the validity of it; that with respect to the act itself considered abstractedly from the supplementary Laws I was confident nothing could be produced in support of it; that the Clergy must rely upon the supplementary acts; that with respect to them doubts might possibly be started and difficulties raised.

You are pleased to say not long since I acknowledged that were I upon oath to give judgment upon the case I should be at a loss how to pronounce. You cannot assert this upon your own knowledge, because I never had the honour of a personal conversation with you upon the subject; you allege it upon information. I do not recollect that I ever made such an acknowledgment, but I will not contradict it, it is both possible and probable—for this reason, because I publicly own I did entertain, since my opinion, a doubt upon the retrospective operation of the supplementary laws; the sequel will account for it.

In conversation with a gentleman of the bar he said he differed from my opinion: I ask'd him upon what point, upon the original act or the supplementary Laws. He replied upon both. I told him with respect to the original act I was not very solicitous to know his reasons, but with respect to the supplementary laws I should be glad to be informed whether an instance could be pointed out of an "act void ab initio impliedly confirmed by an after act." By his reply I understood him that such a case could be produced. This I confess created a doubt upon my mind; and under this impression I might have made the acknowledgment I am charged with; and if such a case can be produced it is not the little censure of parson BOUCHER that shall prevent me from both privately and publicly declaring, that were I upon oath to give judgment upon the case I should be at a loss how to pronounce. But upon late conversation with that gentleman of the bar he candidly owned he knows of no such case, and said I had mistaken his assertion. I do not mean to insinuate that this gentleman gave you the information; he says he did not; he has too much honour to carry tales to a parson. I think I know my worthy friend who caught up the acknowledgment, if ever made, and whispered it in your ear; but unfortunately for you both the doubt was entertained upon a point that upon enquiry does not exist, and the impression is totally erased.

To boast of my opinion is unmanly and disgusting; and if to remind you that it stands unanswer'd is to boast of it, I must submit to the imputation. But, Sir, I was told that you had spoken of it and the author in the most disrespectful terms; that you had furnished yourself with law books, and had some legal knowledge; I meant to challenge you to a public discussion of the question, and give you an opportunity of exhibiting your talents.

As the matter in controversy was of a generally interesting nature, I took all the pains to inform myself as the importance of the subject required. Before I ventured to publish my opinion, I put it into the hands of Thomas Johnson, Esq; who examined it and approved of it in all its parts. I nevertheless kept it by me till the sitting of the provincial Court: When the late Attorney-general, Robert Goldsborough, Esq; came to Annapolis, I gave it to him; it lay with him eight or ten days for consideration; he was so perfectly satisfied with it, that he told me I had expressed his sentiments in every part of my argument. Convinced in my own judgment of the legality of my opinion, and encouraged by the approbation of those eminent gentlemen of the law, I then ventured to give leave that it should appear in the Gazette for the consideration of the public.

I have reviewed the question—reconsidered my argument—and upon the firmest conviction do re-assert, My opinion is, that the assembly which met and enacted the contested forty per poll law, being called without a fresh writ of summons, was illegally and unconstitutionally convened, and that therefore no obligation can result from the said act as a law.

You drop a hint, Sir, with respect to the history of my life in the courtly way. *Invidious malice* has lately propagated the falsity, and dared to publish that my opposition to the measures of government proceeded from a disappointment at court; perhaps you meant to revive the idea and adopt the assertion. I publicly affirm such an imputation is an egregious falsity, and I have a paper in my hands which will evince the fact beyond the possibility of a doubt.

As to my courtly life, I shall always pay that respect to the *supreme Magistracy* which becomes an independent man; I am under no necessity to bend to the power of preference, or to court the huzzas of a populace; and yet I glory in popularity, when founded upon a conviction of my integrity and a natural inclination to serve my country.

Foibles I have, but I hope some impressions of religion also; no ambition of the human heart can persuade me to disown my God: yet this has been charged upon me by an anonymous writer publicly in the Gazette; I abhor the charge and the villain who made it.

ANNA POLIS,
Feb. 23, 1773.

Your humble servant,
WILLIAM PACA.

MESSIEURS Chase and Paca present their compliments to the Rev. Mr. Boucher, and are exceedingly sorry that their necessary attendance on the

adjourned county courts, hath hitherto prevented them the pleasure of a reply to his publications; they propose the week after next to make him an ample compensation for their delay.

S M Y R N A, Sept. 27.

TWO Turkish incendiaries were taken the 5th of this month, and hung up without any trial. A coffee-house and several other houses where these wretches used to meet were pulled down. This execution has in a great measure established tranquillity among the inhabitants, who have been in continual alarm for some time past.

CADIZ, OS. 6. The Emperor of Morocco has ordered all Christians to quit the town of Tetuan, and those who were charged to put these orders in execution went about with so much rigour, that one would have thought the place had been taken by storm. The foreign merchants were to go and settle at Tangier, where there were no houses for them; but the Emperor means to force them to build their own habitations. The Spanish Vice-consul and the English were obliged to depart upon very short notice; the former went to Larrache, and the others retired to Gibraltar. The European Jews must undergo the same fate, unless they will take the black habit, like those of the country, and in that case the Emperor will take them for his subjects and slaves.

The new English Consul arrived at Tetuan, on board an English man of war, but was refused admittance on account of the new order for expelling the Christians. The Consul wrote to the Emperor, that it was the intention of his Court that he should reside at Tetuan, and not at any other place; and the man of war is sailed to Mogador, the Consul being determined to make remonstrances on this subject to the Emperor in person.

PETERSBURGH, OS. 27. An ordinance is published here for raising one man out of 150 throughout this empire. Count de Czernicheff, Minister of War, and Governor of the late acquired provinces in Poland, is raising two regiments of foot, and one of light horse.

VIENNA, Nov. 11. We are informed that the armistice is prolonged to the beginning of April, and that M. Obreskow is appointed sole Ambassador on the part of Russia, to treat with the Grand Vizir's Reis Effendi, at the new congress which is opened at Bucharest.

Nov. 18. Our advices from Bohemia are truly melancholy, the mortality having broke out again there, not only among the horned cattle, but among the horses.

Nov. 25. A Polish Nobleman of distinction arrived here the day before yesterday, and immediately had the honour of a private audience with his Imperial Majesty, which lasted above three hours. And on the very same day that Nobleman was secured; no body knows who he is, nor the reasons of his imprisonment, or the cause of the expeditious audience on his request at the very hour of his arrival.

LEGHORN, Nov. 13. None of the Russian ships here being in a condition to sail immediately with the dispatches from Petersburg for the Squadron at Paros, the Russian Agent here has sent an English ship with that commission.

PARIS, Nov. 13. Part of the dyke of the port of Rochelle has been thrown down by an extraordinary high tide and violent wind, by which several ships have been lost.

FRANCFORT, Nov. 23. Some letters of good authority mention, that the peace between Russia and the Porte will soon be concluded on, as the former of these powers does no longer insist on the independence of the Crimea.

HAMBURG, Dec. 5. The following anecdote is in all our public papers. The King of Prussia said to Baron Van Swieten, the Royal Imperial Ambassador at the Court of Berlin, when he took his leave of his Majesty before setting out on a journey for some months to Vienna: "Tell the Empress Queen that she need not be uneasy with respect to the resistance of the Poles, regarding her part of that kingdom, for there are 100,000 men, with myself at their head, at her service."

L O N D O N, November 11.

The settlement on the banks of the Mississippi, which was so dissonant to Lord Hillsborough's system of politics, is now *sub judice* before the Board of Trade, and from the warm manner it is patronized by Lord Dartmouth, there is the strongest probability of its taking place very shortly.

Nov. 13. Tuesday and yesterday no less than four express arrived from a certain northern Court, which has occasioned a meeting of the leaders in the Ministry, at the Premier's.

ExtraB of a letter from Madrid, dated October 6.

"Accounts, and very alarming ones, are constantly arriving here of the rising of the natives Indians on the Spaniards, which so frequently occurs, that if the Court of Old Spain do not send over a considerable reinforcement to secure their dominions in Peru, Chili, La Plata, &c. in South America, they will run a great danger of losing them. Not only the Indians, but the Negroes and Mestizes seem disaffected to the Spanish government. The last advices from Lima say, that a considerable body of natives had lately rose in that city, likewise in Calco, and that much blood was spilt before they could be properly brought to subjection."

Nov. 23. It is said that France would not have agreed to the receipt of our hard wars, in consideration of our taking her wines, if she was not apprehensive that our settlements on the Mississippi might be encouraged to rival her vineyards, especially as our Ministry appear extremely attentive to the southern products of colonization.

Nov. 24. It is remarkable, that in 1703 Great-Bri-

tain made a treaty of amity with Portugal, in 1713 she preserved that kingdom from ruin when invaded, in 1763 sent an immense sum to relieve it from the miseries it underwent from the earthquake, in 1764 saved it from falling into the hands of the Spaniards, and in 1773 has mustered up spirit enough to resent, in a proper manner, the ingratitude of these faithless people.

The methods taken by the antiministerial party for prejudicing the inhabitants of a sister kingdom against their new Viceroy, have, it is said, been so far successful as to threaten him with the coolest reception imaginable, as well as a train of spirited opposition to all his measures of government.

It is said, that the growing evil (among the Clergy) of engrossing farms, will undergo a parliamentary inspection this Winter, as they, of all men, ought to be the last to oppress the poor.

Nov. 16. They write from Breff, that the Court have given orders for four ships of the line to be immediately dispatched for Martinico, with building materials, artillery and stores, to make an immediate repair of the damage lately sustained at that island.

ExtraB of a letter from Algiers, October 3.

"The English man of war the *Winchelsea*, of 32 guns, and 180 men, commanded by Capt. Wilkinfon, anchored in our road the 18th of last month. Capt. Wilkinfon acquainted the regency that it was the intention of the King his master to protect all those who should take refuge on board his ships, and consequently that he should not give up any slaves that should come to him for protection. Upon examining the treaties it appeared that this privilege, which had hitherto been solely enjoyed by the French, was equally the right of the English, though they never yet thought proper to claim it; accordingly the regency consented to it, but in order to defeat Capt. Wilkinfon, they ordered all the slaves to be immediately chained, and placed a strong guard to prevent any from making their escape on board his ship. Captain Wilkinfon sailed from hence the 16th much displeased with the treatment he met with."

Nov. 19. They write from Paris, that several very inflammatory and traitorous letters have been dropped about the court; and that one was found even in the King's bed chamber.

Nov. 21. The Moors have already begun the attack of Ceuta; they opened the cannonade at dawn of day, and the fire continued very brisk till noon, when it suddenly ceased. The occasion is not known; and when the post left Spain, they had not renewed the attack.

Nov. 23. It is confidently said that the French have actually 15,000 of their best troops cantoned along their coast, opposite to England, and that they continue to augment the same, but with what view is not known.

A true state of the number and quality of the manufactures at present carrying on in all the British Colonies, we are informed, is now preparing to be laid before an august assembly.

Nov. 24. The disputes subsisting between the Danes and Swedes are likely to be amicably adjusted by the interposition of a certain court, contrary to the desire of the Bourbon family.

Nov. 25. Yesterday, by a decree of the Court of Chancery, Mr. Wilkes was ordered to pay costs to the Orphan charity at Aylebury, for the money he had defrauded it of. What a pity this man lost his election in the city! How glorious would it have been to have had the Lord Mayor of London stigmatized for a petty larceny rogue upon record!

Nov. 26. On Sunday his Majesty's schooner the *Sultana* arrived at Spithead express from Admiral Montagu, and brings advice, that the people of Rhode Island are so exasperated at the restrictions he has laid on their smuggling, that they will not allow an officer of any King's ships to come on shore. They insist that men of war have no authority to search their ships, or interrupt their trade, and threaten to burn all that the Admiral stations for that purpose.

It is said, that there are upwards of 100 ships of force now in the several ports of this kingdom ready to put to sea at an hour's notice, owing to the good management of Lord Sandwich; whereas when the last war broke out, we could not muster above 40 sail, and many of them in a very indifferent situation.

Nov. 28. The *Swan*, Captain Banning, from Maryland for London, is safe arrived at Dover.

The Lord Baltimore, Capt. Mitchell, from Baltimore in Maryland, with tobacco, for London, arrived safe at the Motherbank the 16th inst. and failed from thence for the river; she has had a long and tedious passage, with very violent hurricanes, which obliged the Captain to throw a part of her cargo overboard to keep her from sinking, the being in very great danger.

Dec. 11. From Genoa they write, that they had advice from Spain, that orders had been sent to all the dock-yards of that kingdom, and to those belonging to Spain in South-America, to hasten the construction of the new men of war on the stocks, and for putting the old ones into thorough repair.

P H I L A D E L P H I A, February 13.

By Capt. Timmons we hear, that a vessel from St. Vincents was arrived at St. Eustatia a few days before he sailed, the Captain of which informed him that there were upwards of 3000 negroes employed in cutting a road across the island, in order to pen in the Indians; that the troops under the command of Col. Dalrymple had taken possession of two of their towns and all their craft. The troops are very sickly, and upwards of 1000 were in the hospital at St. Vincents.

A N N A P O L I S, FEBRUARY 25.

The General Assembly of this Province, which flood prorogued to Tuesday the 2d Day of March next, is farther prorogued to Tuesday the 4th Day of May.

THE Members of the LUNATICK CLUB are desired to take Notice, that their Meeting is fixed upon to be at Annapolis, at the Coffee House, on Tuesday the 8th Day of March. (being full Moon) Dinner will be upon Table at Six in the Afternoon precisely.

N. B. Circular Letters are sent to the Members, which perhaps may not be received. Attention therefore is desired to this Notice.

St. Mary's County, February 12, 1773.

To be rented for any Term of Time, and may be entered on immediately.

A VERY good Store-House, with a Lumber-House nearly adjoining, situated on Briton's Bay, and within Three Miles of Leonard Town; and on the Land where Mr. John Fenwick now lives, has an extraordinary good landing Place, where ships may lye with safety, and load within Thirty Feet of the Shore; there is lately erected thereon a Warehouse, by Joseph Fenwick, for the Reception and Inspection of Tobacco; where it is generally supposed, Three Hundred Hogheads will at least be brought this Year; it is remarkably healthy, has excellent Water, is very convenient either for the Tobacco or West-India Trade; and in a Neighbourhood, where there are large Crops made both of Corn and Tobacco, and who in general it is believed, will encourage to the utmost of their power, any Gentleman who might incline to fix among them, in witness to the Truth of the above Particulars we the Subscribers living in the said Neighbourhood, have hereto set our Hands,

PHILIP MIDLEY,
BENNET COMBS,
JOHN GREENWILL, junr.
JOSEPH WILLIAMS,
JAMES WILLIAMS,
ROBERT MANNING.

4W

N. B. Any Gentleman whom this may suit may have Board, Washing, &c. for any Number he pleases, at Mr. John Fenwick's, close to the Store, upon the most reasonable Terms. For further Particulars enquire of Mr. John Fenwick, Or of their humble Servant,

JOSEPH FENWICK.

February 18, 1773.

To be sold at public Vendue, on Thursday the Eighteenth Day of March next.

THE Four following Tracts of Land, adjacent to each other, lying within Twelve Miles of Frederick Town, and within Four of Patowmack River, near Kittuckton Creek, viz. Forest of Needwood's, 300 Acres; Hawkins's Plains, 390 Acres; Swed's March, 300 Acres; Fertile Meadows, 100 Acres. There are very good Improvements on them, together with an Apple Orchard, consisting of 300 Trees of excellent Fruit. The Land is level, clear of Stones, extremely well timbered, plentifully supplied with constant Springs of Water; and the Soil well adapted to Tobacco, or Grain of any Kind. It is generally reputed to be the best Land in that Settlement. Any Person or Persons inclinable to purchase the Whole, or any Part thereof, may have the same any Time before the Day of Sale, by applying to Nicholas Hook, who lives on the Premises. An indisputable Title will be made to the Purchaser, by

2W

FIELDER GAUNTT.

Annapolis, February 15, 1773.

JOSHUA COLLINS,

Musical Instrument-maker and Turner from Manchester,

BEGS leave to acquaint the Publick, that he has commenced the said Branches of Business, at Messrs. Shaw and Gibson's Cabinet Shop; where all Sorts of Turner's Work is executed in the completest Manner; also German and common Flutes, Hautboys, Fifes, &c. of all Sorts and Sizes; all Sorts of Musical Instruments repaired, Harpsicords, Forte Pianos, or any stringed Instruments put in tune. He has opened an Evening School for Musick, at Mr. John Hepburn's, where he teaches the most modern and approved Methods of playing the German Flute, Hautboy, Clarinet, Bassoon, &c. Having been educated in that Science, under the Care of some of the greatest Masters in England. Those whom it may please to encourage the Subscriber may depend on being served on the most reasonable Terms; and such Gentlemen as cannot attend his Evening School may be waited on in the Day Time at their own Apartments,

By their very humble Servant,

W4

JOSHUA COLLINS.

Alexandria, February 19, 1773

B A Y B O L T O N,

Imported last October, Six Years old this Spring.

WILL stand at Fatsboro, my Plantation, about Three Miles from Alexandria, and cover this Season at One Guinea the Leap, and Five Shillings to the Groom; or Two Guineas the Season, and Ten Shillings to the Groom; and Pasture Mares may have good Pasture, but I will not be answerable in case of Loss, though the same Care shall be taken of them as my own.

He was got by that beautiful Horse *Stirling*, out of a full blooded Hunter Mare; he is near sixteen Hands, a dark bay, stout, and well formed.

JOHN CARLYLE

Now ready for the Press,
And to be printed by Subscription, in one large Octavo
Volume, containing about Three Hundred Folios.
(Price ten Shillings)

FOR
Mr. _____
County. _____
THE
DEPUTY COMMISSARY'S
GUIDE
WITHIN THE PROVINCE
OF
MARYLAND.

With plain and sufficient Directions for Testators to
form, and Executors to perform their Wills and
Testaments; for Administrators to complete their
Administration, and for every Person any Way
concerned in deceased Persons Estates, to pro-
ceed therein with safety to themselves and others,

BY
BLIE VALLETTE,
Register of the PREROGATIVE COURT, of the Pro-
vince aforesaid.

PROPOSALS.

The above will be put to the Press on the First
Day of May next, by which Time, it is apprehend-
ed, the Subscription will be completed. Every
Subscriber shall have his Name and Title printed in
the Title Page, in a Label adapted for that Purpose,
as in the above scheme, provided their Signature
come timely to Hand.

All Endeavours shall be used to procure a Book-
binder, in which Case the Volume shall be neatly
bound in Calf, gilt, and lettered, for which an
additional Half-Crown will be demanded at the De-
livery of the Book.

SUBSCRIPTIONS are taken in (and Money received,
if tendered) by the several Deputy Commissaries in
each respective County of this Province; as also,
At Oxford, by Mr. Charles Cruikshank.
At Bladenburg, by Mr. Richard Henderson.
At Upper Marlborough, by Ralph Foster, Esq;
At Lower Marlborough, by Mr. Thomas Jones.
At Elk-Ridge, by Mr. John Dorsey, Merchant.
At George-Town, by Mr. Robert Peters.
At Cambridge, in the County Clerk's Office.
And at Annapolis, by Mrs. Howard, at the Coffee-
House; Messrs. Williams and Co. and Mr. M'Hara,
at the Dock; Mr. Cornelius Garretson, and at the
Printing Office.

For an Illustration of the Contents, the Preface
is here inserted.

P R E F A C E.

The following Sheets, written principally with
the View of introducing a general Uniformity in
the Proceedings of Deputy Commissaries, and of
assisting Executors and Administrators in the Per-
formance of their Duties, are submitted to the
Candour of the Publick. I flatter myself they con-
tain Informations which may be serviceable to ma-
ny, and that such, as do not need my Instructions,
will not censure my Endeavours to assist those, who
do.

In my Office of Register, which I have executed
for Eight Years past with Application and Diligence,
I hope, I may be permitted to say, that I have
gained some Knowledge at least of the Interior and
practical Part of the Business I have undertaken to
explain, and it is upon this Experience I have ad-
ventured to appear in print. There are very few
Persons, who are not in some Respect, concerned in
the Management of the Estates of deceased Persons,
as Creditors, Executors, Administrators, Beneficiaries,
Relations, or in what they have to leave, as well as
to claim, and I may presume to observe, that very
few have not frequent Occasion for Advice in their
Concerns, and therefore my undertaking cannot
but be extensively useful, unless the Execution of it
be extremely defective.

In order that the Reader may have a general Idea,
of what he is to meet with in the following Treatise,
I am to observe, that it begins with pointing out the
Duties, and Function of Deputy Commissaries, in
the various Cases of Administration, in receiving
Inventories, and examining and passing Accounts,
and then proceeds—2dly, On the Subject of Wills
written and nuncupative—3dly, Of Legacies—
4thly, Of Decent—5thly, Of Distribution—
6thly, Concerning the Office of Executors and Ad-
ministrators—7thly, The Appointment and Duty
of Guardians, in the Management of the Estates of
Orphans—8thly, Concerning Rules of Office re-
specting only Deputy Commissaries—9thly and
lastly, An Appendix comprehending, as well such
Precedents as are occasionally referred to in the
Treatise, as other Process issuable out of the Pre-
rogative Office, and a general Index to the Whole.

By Virtue of a Deed of Trust, from Captain William
Richardson, for the Benefit of his Creditors,
To be sold on Wednesday the 22nd of August next, by pub-
lick Sale, at the House of Mrs. Chilton, in Balti-
more-Town.

THAT valuable and well known Tract of Land
called Colrain, said to contain near 800
Acres, though only patented for 602 Acres. There
are about 100 Acres cleared, being the poorest Part
of the Land, whereon is built, a framed Dwelling-
House, 30 by 20 Feet, with Brick Chimnies, hav-
ing Two Rooms below and Three above, a Kitchen,
Meat-House, Milk-House on a Spring, Hen-House,
Corn-House, Stables and Barn, and an exceeding
good Apple Orchard, about 40 Acres of Meadow
are cleared, and under middling Fence; Part
whereof is embanked Marsh, the Rest white Oak
Bottom, and upwards of 100 Acres more, may be
made. This Land abounds with Locust, Maple,
Hickory, red and white Oak, and is conveniently
situated in Baltimore County, upon Bush River, 4
Miles from Bush-Town and Joppa, and 22 from Bal-
timore-Town. There is a good Fishery, particularly
of Herrings in the Season, and plenty of wild Fowl.
It is supposed to contain plenty of Iron Oar, from
the Appearances, is convenient to many Furnaces,
and hath a good Landing. Twelve Months Credit
will be given to the Purchaser, and if any inclinable
to purchase privately, they may know the Terms,
by applying to Mr. James Christie, Merchant, in
Baltimore-Town; and Capt. William Richardson will
attend on the Premises to show the Land.

February 18, 1773.
HEREBY give Notice to the Owners of all the
Tobacco put into the Warehouse at Elk-Ridge
Landing, preceding the Year One Thousand Seven
Hundred and Seventy-Two, (and now remaining
there) to take away the same, otherwise I shall dis-
pose of it at the next March Court for the Benefit of
the Owners.

PATRICK MACGILL.

Annapolis, February 23, 1773.
Imported last September, in the Nelly Frigate, Arch
Greig, Master, from London.

ONE Cask of Merchandise, marked A B Glass,
No. 7, and left with R. Couden: Also left on the
Wharf a out same Time, One Tierce and One Bar-
rel of Goods, which lay exposed there for several
Days, (without Mark or Number) and were since
taken care of by Isaac M'Hara, and found to be
Slack. The Owner or Owners of the above Goods
may have the same delivered to them, on proving
their Property and paying Charges.

December 16, 1772.
THE Lower Ferry on Patuxent River, which I
have had an Allowance from Anne-Arundel
County this Twenty-five Years past for keeping the
same, is now kept by James Kello, and as the Pub-
lick may think I have declined keeping Boats, I
take this Method to inform them, that I still have
Two good Boats going as usual, and hope that all
my old Friends and Acquaintance in the Out Coun-
ties will favour me with their Custom.

FLORA DORSEY.

George-Town, January 27, 1773.

THIS is to give publick Notice, that a certain
James M'Kever and William Patterson, who
lived in this Town for some Time, and passed for
free Men, have been taken up agreeable to an Ad-
vertisement signed by John Stapler and Henry Rey-
nolds, but made their Escape the same Day they were
taken up, and have left in my Hands a Silver Watch,
and sundry Articles of wearing Apparel, which an-
swers to the said Stapler and Reynolds's Advertisement.
Any Person or Persons may have the said Watch
and Clothes again, by proving their Property and
repaying some Money advanced by me on them, and
the Charges of this Advertisement.

FRANCIS JINKINS.

Frederick County, February 8, 1773.

WHEREAS a Commission issued from Frederick
County Court, at the Instance of Thomas
M'Cubbin, empowering us the Subscribers to examine
Evidences to prove and perpetuate the Bounds of a
Tract of Land, called Friendship and Prichet's Par-
cels, lying in said County. We do give this publick
Notice, that on the 15th Day of March next we
intend to meet on said Land, in order to examine
all such Evidences as shall be offered to us, to prove
the Bounds of said Land, or the Bounds of any
other Land whereon the same may depend.

THOMAS NICHOLLS,
SIMON NICHOLLS
AARON LANHAM.
LEWIS WILCOXON.

St. Mary's County, January 16, 1773.

COMMITTED to my Custody as a Runaway, a
Mulatto Boy, about 15 or 16 Years of Age,
4 Feet 4 Inches high, who says he belongs to John
Churchill, of Virginia: Has on, a mixt Country
Cloth Coat, Jacket and Breeches, old Shoes and
Stockings, and a Felt Hat. His Master is desired
to take him away and pay Charges, to

JENIFER TAYLOR, Sheriff.

February 10, 1773.
ALL Persons indebted to the Estate of Mr.
William Willett, Pewterer, late of Prince-
George's County, deceased, are desired to make im-
mediate Payment; and all those who have any just
Claims against the said Estate, are requested to
bring them in legally proved that they may be
settled and paid, by

MARY WILLETT, Executrix.
N. B. The Pewterer's Business is still carried on
at the Subscriber's House in the same Manner, and
at the same Rates as were in my deceased Husband's
Life.

January 12, 1773.
WHEREAS I the Subscriber passed my Bond to
Robert Jackson, of Baltimore County, for
Seventy five Pounds Currency, payable May, 1773,
for and in consideration of several Tracts of Land;
but in as much as the said Jackson has not, or can-
not, perform his Bargain with me: I therefore fore-
warn all Persons from taking any Assignment of said
Bond, as I will not pay the same.

JOHN CLARK.

February 3, 1773.
COMMITTED to the Jail of Charles County, on
the 2d Inst. as a Runaway, a Negro Man,
who calls himself HARRY, and says he belongs to
William Clark Compton, living in Nanamoy, but
that he ran away from Joseph Courts, in Virginia,
with whom he lived; he appears to be a young Fel-
low, and is about Five Feet Eight Inches high:
Has on, an old Osnabrig Shirt, and a new one over
it, an old Sagathy Jacket, old Surtout Coat, and a
Pair of very ragged black Everlasting Breeches, good
Yarn Stockings, Shoes and Steel Buckles.

The Owner is desired to take him away and pay
Charges, to

WILLIAM HANSON, deputy Sheriff.

HERE is at the Plantation of Nicholas Dorsey,
on Elk-Ridge, a pale sorrel Stray Horse, a-
bout 14 Hands high, has a Blaze in his Face, a
Snip on his Nose, and a white Spot on each Side of
his Neck, his near hind Foot white. The Owner
may have him again, proving Property and paying
Charges.

HERE is at the Plantation of Thomas Reynolds,
near the Head of Elk, Cecil County, a dark
brown Stray Mare, Seven Years old next Spring, a
bright Star in her Forehead, neither Brand nor
Earmark that can be observed, trots, paces, and
gallops. The Owner may have her again, proving
Property and paying Charges.

THE Subscriber will attend the ensuing March
Courts at Leonard-Town, Port-Tobacco, and Up-
per-Marlborough, to collect all Balances due for this
Gazette, Advertisements, &c. Those who are in ar-
rears for more than one Year, must not only expect to
receive no more Gazettes, but that immediate Steps
will be taken to compel Payment.

FREDERICK GREEN.

February 15, 1773.
To be sold at publick Vendue, on Saturday the 6th Day
of March next, if fair, if not the next fair Day,
at the Subscriber's Dwelling Place,

SUNDRY Negroes, and sundry Household Fur-
niture, and many Plantation Utensils; and
likewise Stock of almost all Kinds; a good Black-
smith who has Four Years and a Half to serve;
a compleat Set of Smiths Tools, One new Waggon
finished in the neatest Manner, One good Cart.

The above Articles will be sold for Cash or Lon-
don Bills of Exchange.

The Subscriber had stolen from him about the
middle of September last, One gray Mare, branded
with H S but One Letter on the Shoulder, the other
on the Buttock, is a natural pacer, about Nine
Years old, about Fourteen Hands high. Whoever
secures the said Mare, so as the subscriber may get
her again, shall have Five Pounds Reward, and if
the Thief be brought to Conviction, Five Pounds
more, paid by

RICHARD YEATES.

N. B. The Subscriber had some Time past assign-
ed to him, the Indentures of a certain William Noble,
who indented himself to a certain Dr. John
M'Donald, for the space of Three Years and Three
Months; and as it appears he never served his
Time: These are therefore to acquaint the Publick,
that if any Person will apprehend the said William
Noble, and bring him to the Subscriber, shall have
good Compensation for their Trouble, and all rea-
sonable Expenses, paid by

R. Y.

Baltimore, January 16, 1773.

ALL Persons having any just Claim against the
Estate of Col. Charles Ridgely, deceased, are
desired to send in their Accounts properly proved,
and such as are indebted to the said Estate, are
hereby required to come and pay to prevent Expence
to themselves, and Trouble to

CHARLES RIDGELY,
DANIEL CHAMBER,
WILLIAM GOODWIN, Executors.

Advertisements omitted will be inserted in our next.